

If the editor of the *Cidade do Rio* will sit down and listen for a moment, we would like to have a quiet, friendly little talk with him. A man may amuse his friends if he likes, providing his antics are harmless; and he may also indulge in extravagances in order to attract custom. But there is a well-defined limit even there. Beyond that he runs many a chance of doing harm to his neighbors as well as to himself, and when that risk is reached his friends may very properly invite his attention to the necessity of using more moderation. Now this is just what we propose to do with Editor Patrocínio. Before and above all things he is a Brazilian citizen. We do not know that he has got a drop of Portuguese blood in his veins. He is under no obligation whatever to Portugal for life, education, happiness, property and reputation. On the contrary, the one infamous institution against which he fought so valiantly, and in which he has a stronger personal interest than the great majority of abolitionists, was due in great measure to Portuguese cruelty and greed. Portugal was not the only slave-trading country, but she was certainly among the worst and among the last. So far as we care, therefore, there is no basis whatever for

the intense partizanship which our evening colleague is showing in the discussion now going on between Portugal and Great Britain. As a Brazilian, while he may indulge any sympathy which fills his bosom, he certainly has no right to become a partizan to the extent of counseling and promoting unfriendly acts toward a friendly power. Brazil has no quarrel with England; on the contrary, she has every reason for feeling the deepest gratitude toward that nation. But Editor Patrocinio forgets all this in his zeal to please the thousands of Portuguese subjects who read his paper, and also forgets that he is using the Brazilian flag as a cover to make war on England. To advise non-intercourse with English merchants, to promote subscriptions to carry on war against England, and to encourage enlistments for this war, are all decidedly unfriendly acts, for which the government of Brazil might very properly be called to account. We do not question our colleague's right to entertain this sympathy, inconsistent as it may be, but we do question the propriety of pursuing a course of action for which his own government may be held responsible. His tastes and motives are wholly personal to himself, but his conduct may very easily become a matter of public interest, and it is to this that we would invite his attention. In our private opinion, there is being wasted a great deal of valuable breath over this dispute. The chances are very slight that war will result; but if it does and the Portuguese government calls upon its loyal subjects and friends in Brazil for more effective assistance than promises, denunciations and commercial retaliation, we are inclined to think that something will be found wanting. And just here we may say for our colleague's private information that all this patriotic talk about non-intercourse is the sorriest kind of humbug. The Portuguese traders of Rio are anything but fools, and they never hesitate to buy at the back door of an English commercial house what they defiantly and vociferously refuse to take at the front door. The English houses of Brazil have suffered far less from this attempted "boycott" than our excited colleagues imagine, and for the simple reason that it is very rare indeed to find a Portuguese merchant who will permit a mere sentiment to interfere with a profitable business transaction. In view of these facts, it would be better policy for our colleagues of the *Cidade do Rio*, *Diário do Commercio* and *Pais*—and we might even include the *Diário Mercantil* of São Paulo—to restrain their feelings for a better cause and one which more directly affects their own security and prosperity. And they might, also, use a little more discretion in the publication of false, sensational telegrams, which tend to arouse antipathies where none ought to exist.

We see that a commission claiming to represent workingmen, went to St. Francisco Joaquim Belhencourt da Silva on Saturday last to offer him the chieftaincy of the proletariat of the country. The intention is to organize this proletariat into a general party which will be represented in the Constituent Assembly, but that this organization, which is intended to promote the public welfare, shall not have a partizan character. We are a little puzzled to know just what it all means, but the ambidexter professor and architect accepted the distinction without the slightest hesitation and must therefore understand the object in view. As the proletariat of Brazil comprises about five-sixths of the population—say ten millions, in round numbers—the project is certainly one of some magnitude and its chief can not fail to be a man of no slight importance in the councils of the nation. The task of organization, however,

will be comparatively easy. At a rough estimate not two per cent of this proletariat can read and write, consequently 98 per cent can neither vote nor be represented in parliament except through self-appointed representatives. If the chief and his commission of workingmen propose to organize these illiterates, then they may consider themselves engaged for the next hundred years. If, however, they understand organization to be the creation of a few clubs and the preparation of a programme by a half dozen self-elected leaders, then the work will be greatly simplified and will be quite as effective. Assuming this to be the purpose, Sr. Belhencourt da Silva will, we are sure, permit us to assume the prerogatives of another commission and offer for his consideration a few planks for the projected platform of the proletariat. 1st.—Extension and improvement of educational facilities. This will increase their representation, improve their condition, contribute to their happiness, and benefit the whole country. 2nd.—Abolish taxes on land transfers and open up the national territory for "homestead" settlement. This will afford opportunities for improving their material condition through their becoming small proprietors. 3rd.—Abolish the law of *herança de serviços*, and all laws specially protecting the great landholders. This is an act of justice and will place the community on a basis of equality with those protected under the feudal regime, now in its death throes. 4th.—Impose a moderate and uniform land tax, based on marketable value. This will aid to break up the great estates, and will compel the sale of untitled lands near the cities, thus increasing production and producing a denser population, out of which will spring schools, roads, better political organization, and other agencies of a prosperous civilization. 5th.—The abolition of all privileges and monopolies, except where necessary to encourage invention, and the opening of all industrial occupations to the entire people. This will add another incentive for labor and enterprise, and will encourage the people to improve their condition. 6th.—The reform of the judicial system so that a poor man may not be unjustly imprisoned nor suffer delays in securing trial. This is necessary for the poor man's protection and, although the reverse of the feudal policy thus far dominant, which sought only to protect the rich man, is absolutely essential to the success and development of the new political system adopted for Brazil. These are not all the planks which the proletariat platform should contain, but they will do perhaps for a beginning. Will Sr. Belhencourt da Silva adopt them?

INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

To avoid a charge of neglecting the physical welfare of our readers we have borrowed from the *London Chemist and Druggist* the following:

Dr. R. K. M. Labouche's medical adviser, says: 1st.—It comes on with lassitude, aching pains in the muscles, headache more or less frontal, shivering, with a temperature increasing from one to even four degrees above normal. There is a feeling of dizziness and heat, followed next day by running from the eyes and nose, sore throat with occasional "cacher," and pains in the glands about the lower jaw, and an irritating throat (i. e. laryngeal) cough. 2nd.—The great point in treatment is at once to go to bed for a day or two, to avoid chills, and to conserve the strength, and avoid the chances of a relapse such as inflammation of the lungs. Take a light but a highly-nutritious diet, followed as soon as possible by a more generous diet. For medicine, mild saline aperients and febrifuge draughts; doses of antipyrin if the temperature rises very high. For tonic, quinine or quinine and ammonia. Local inhalation and poultices if in pain. 3rd.—This disease is very infectious, tends to lower the vitality (hence the necessity of early precaution) and may be followed by other diseases, especially pneumonia. A prophylactic is said to be: Two fluid drachms of ammoniated tincture of quinine, well diluted with water, twice a day, at 12 and 4 o'clock.

In Liverpool, the treatment is said to be: A hot bath, two or three days in bed and a moderate quantity of good champagne.

In Dundee, young doctors were prescribing salicin, quinine and antipyrin; but the older practitioners stuck to acetate and acetate of ammonia.

Two London doctors advise dry inhalations of menthol.

A Mining Lane broker was said to eat asafetida as a prophylactic.

Three prescriptions from London physicians are also given, but we are afraid of the barometrophics, and moreover do not want Dr. Faintin after us for practicing without a diploma.

Of all the remedies and treatments, we ourselves propose to follow that of Liverpool; provided the attending physician will pay for the most agreeable part of the prescription.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The *Journal do Commercio* on the 7th bears that the contracts for the work on the Rio Grande do Sul far will shortly be signed.

—A report is current during the past week that fever had again appeared in Campanas, but we are glad to see that the rumor is doled.

—There seems to be quite an entertaining "squabble" raging at S. Fideis, Rio de Janeiro, over the appointment of a Treasury employee.

—According to recent investigations the little capital of Amanas (Mauas) owes a total sum of 186,905\$370, of which 140,600\$ are funded.

—There were 3,923 head of cattle sold at the Benefica market, Minas, during the month of January, the prices ranging from 4\$ to 4\$80 per arroba.

—The provincial export taxes in Minas for the next quarter have been fixed at 25½ reis per kilo, on coffee, 18 reis on cut tobacco, and 15 reis on crude tobacco in rolls.

—Sr. Adolpho Gordo has resigned the governorship of Rio Grande do Norte and Sr. Xavier de Silveira Jr. has been appointed. The new nomination is a literary character.

—Salt pork was sold at 25\$ to 27\$ per arroba (say 39 to 42 cents a pound) in the markets of São Paulo on the 18 inst. This is the result of substituting politics and mendacity for honest labor.

—The *Journal do Commercio* says that "the ships that find themselves loose" in the state of Rio Grande do Sul have been organized into a flotilla. This is quite right; loose ships may be dangerous.

—On the 25th ult., as a railway train was passing through a cutting near Diamante, Minas Geraes, it took on an *onça* and two cubs. The mother and one cub escaped; the other landed the engine and was captured by the driver.

—The streets of Ouro Preto, capital of Minas, are to be paved with "parallelipedes." Some care in paving the road is requisite, but the result of employing the article will be an improvement to the city in question.

—A joint-stock company is being organized in São Paulo for the purpose of publishing a new commercial paper under the title of *Diário do Commercio*. Its commercial department, however, is likely to cover about 20 lines of scissor-work.

—There is a musical society at Macahé, Rio de Janeiro, called the "Lace of the Composers." A composer that will play on a lute deserves no credit as a composer, and should be warned of his evil inclinations to combine music and conspiracy.

—The São Paulo Railway Co. has made a contract with the government of that state for the opening of a street and viaduct in that city, gratuitously ceding the necessary land for that purpose in the neighborhood of the station and public garden.

—A telegram dated on the 6th states that rains were continuing in the state of Ceará and that the governor had ordered merchants back to their agricultural labors; he has further declared that all government assistance would positively cease on the 28th inst.

—The governors of Ceará and Rio Grande do Norte are negotiating a boundary question. As was the case with the Missions question, war will not be declared; the matter will be settled by arbitration and doubtless in a manner worthy of each state.

—The São Paulo student Mungos de Andrade who achieved notoriety last year by throwing a dynamite bomb at two of his professors, has recently been mixed up in some disorder at Piratuna, and has obtained the better deserved distinction of obtaining a good beating. At last accounts he was under arrest, and had attempted suicide.

—"Portuguese yesterday and Brazilians to-day," is the way some S. Carlos do Piauí patriots begin a recent declaration of their sentiments. If Portuguese yesterday, why did they change their nationality so suddenly? And if Brazilians to-day, what have they got to do with a dispute between two foreign powers?

—The *Estado de São Paulo*, the republican organ of Sr. Rangel Pestana, has come out stoutly against the nomination of naturalized foreigners for municipal offices. It is very much what we have so often hinted at: the foreigner is wanted to do the work and harness the revenue of the country, not to enjoy the offices.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The defalcation in the Bragança railway management (Pará) amounts to 12,128\$266.

—On the 4th inst. work was commenced on the railway from Aracaju to Simão Dias, Sergipe.

—The Sapucahy railway company is reported to have purchased the concession of the projected line from the Butafogo suburb of this city to Angia dos Reis.

—The January traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 437,730\$750, of which 92,037\$550 from passengers and 324,971\$490 from goods. Expenses are not given.

—The São Paulo Viaducto do Chá and Bom Retiro tramway companies have resolved upon a fusion under the name of "Companhia de Obras e Viação Urbana de S. Paulo."

—On the 3rd telegrams were received here announcing the commencement of work on the Rio Verde and Lamahy extensions of the Minas and Rio railway.

—The employees of the Sobral, government, railway contributed 2,075\$ to pay off the national debt, and the director advised the government of the fact by telegraph. He could not wait for a mail.

—On the 5th the department of finance issued a circular instructing Treasury agents to examine into railway transfers by purchase, which are liable to the tax on transfers as "partly fixed" property.

—There has recently been a serious block of traffic at Cachoeira, the junction of the Central do Brazil and S. Paulo and Rio railways. The warehouses were crowded and the fault appears to be with the latter company.

—The *Diário do Commercio* on the 6th states that it hears upon good authority that the Leopoldina, Macahé and Campos, Barão de Aracaju and Campos and Carangá railways are to form one company and that the Docas D. Pedro II company will also join the combination. It will make a beautiful combination!

—The *Journal do Commercio* says that the directors of the Sapucahy railway received a telegram from Europe asking that an official denial be obtained of rumors that the state of Minas Geraes would not fulfill the interest guarantee. The president of the state declared that acquired rights and existing contracts would be respected.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—An epidemic of small-pox has broken out at Anles, Chili.

—The rainfall in Valparaíso in 1889 was 12.06 inches, as compared with 38.16 inches in 1888.

—Harvesting operations in the department of Parí, Chili, show that the quality and yield will be good averages.

—The elections for President, Vice-President and members of Congress in Perú are to be held during the first week of April next.

—The republic of Colombia requires all foreigners to pay a tax, the same as natives, known as the "personal labor subsidiary contribution."

—The slaughter-house returns give the following statistics of the consumption of meat in the capital (Santiago) in 1889:

Oxen	11,548
Steers	46,242
Cows	21,007
Calves	1,831
Sheep	49,674
Lambs	79,868
Pigs	71,697

The total weight of the dressed flesh was 38,123,400 kilograms, which, taking the population of the city at 200,000, gives the almost incredible quantity of 195 17/100 kilos, to each inhabitant per annum.—*Chilian Times*, January 11th.

COFFEE NOTES.

—The latest advices regarding the forthcoming Java crop are by no means encouraging, and point to a small yield. In the Malang district, which represents about one-third of the country under cultivation, and embraces in its production good to fine ordinary qualities as well as West India descriptions, the estimate is two-thirds below last year. The total yield is expected to be from 400,000 to 450,000 casks.—*Commodity's Price Current*, London, Jan. 10th.

—Although for the present coffee cultivation remains a very minor industry in Ceylon, it may interest some estate proprietors to know that the much-headed *Hordenia reticulata* has made its appearance in Central American coffee districts. This being the case, it carries far more significance for coffee-growers in other parts of the world than a question of time as to when the pest will reach the great coffee fields of Rio and Santos. My information is gathered not from newspapers, from which the news has been carefully guarded, but from private correspondence, a merchant of Costa Rica having written to his London correspondent to obtain information as to remedies for the disease from some Ceylon planters, and in this way the matter came to my knowledge. How the genius of the fungus reached the Central American territory it is impossible to say, but the natural inference is that having reached that distant part of the world the pest will not be long confined within the limits of that portion of the American continent, but will travel on the wings of the great world-discing winds down south.—*Ceylon Times*, Dec. 9th. If the above be correct information, there is not much time to be lost by coffee planters in Brazil in preparing for the pest.

LOCAL NOTES

—The solemnities connected with the execution (sic) of the "hymn of the republic" cost 1,977\$534.

—A meeting of Bachelors in Letters was called here on the 4th. Do they want their salaries raised, too?

—On the 3rd inst. the minister of the interior ordered the works on the cathedral, ex-Imperial chapel, to be suspended.

—The Chilean minister is to shortly go away on leave of absence. So did the Argentine minister on a former occasion.

—The department of marine has purchased 500 copies of a work called "Physics for Reading." What it is about is not very clear.

—The municipal commission has contracted with Sr. Manoel Pereira Reis for the organization of a topographical map of the municipality.

—The Lisbon *Reporter* will change its infamous English name to the patriotic designation of *O Portuguez*. The editor, however, will not change his style.

—The special agent of the postoffice charged with examining the service throughout the republic left on his tour on the 3rd. Santos will receive his first visit.

—In mentioning the inauguration of a company at the capital of Minas Geraes, the telegram says "there were speeches." The novelty of this feature is perfectly astounding!

—The government has organized a section of the national library to take charge of international literary exchanges. The cost is 11,400\$ per annum, and the game hardly seems worth the candle.

—A telegram, dated Washington on the 1st, to the minister of foreign affairs, published in the *Diario Official* of the 4th, states that the Mexican government had recognized the Brazilian republic.

—On the 3rd the chief of police ordered his sub-delegates to investigate charges of "forestalling." The result will be that every one who is asked what he considers a high price, will denounce the sellers.

—On the 8th inst. eight agencies of the post-office, under the letters A to G, commenced operations in the more distant parts of the city. Stamps will be sold and letters registered at those agencies.

—Mr. Robert Adams Jr., representative of the United States government here, left on the 2nd for a short visit to the River Plate. During his absence, Mr. Dockery, consul general, has charge of the Legation.

—Five soldiers of the 9th cavalry and a police man had a difficulty on the evening of the 3rd, and the soldiers attacked spectators also, seriously wounding one. They were, after an hour's fan, sent to the barracks.

—The electoral census commission has presented the first part of its labors to the minister of interior. It covers qualifications of voters, registry, etc., and comprises 90 articles in 7 chapters. Once this is approved, the commission will commence on the census.

—A protest signed by 1,310 land-owners in the suburbs was presented to the chief of the provisional government on the 3rd, against a proposed municipal tax on their property to be levied by the city rulers. The protest has been sent to the city hall for information.

—Rumors that it was proposed to indefinitely extend the provisional government's powers—or as some had it, declare a dictatorship for life—were current on the 4th. They were contradicted manfully by the press on the following day, and perhaps by a R. B. telegram to Europe.

—*O Pais* on the 5th prints a translation of an article of the *Daily News* giving Lord Salisbury particular fits. If a Rio journal were to make such remarks about Sr. Boccayna's policy, *O Pais* would scream *Sedition!* and demand solitary confinement for the erring journalist.

—Sr. Alfredo Moreira Pinto has offered his geographical encyclopedia of Brazil to the government for 30,000\$. The purchase is advocated by *O Pais* because, amongst other reasons, the author was chastised by being retired as a professor for telling his students a story that hurt Conde d'Eu's feelings. But — is the book worth the money?

—A conflict of jurisdiction has arisen. A few days ago some goods, taken in execution, were sent to the public deposit, which is partly occupied now as a barracks. The officer in command refused permission to have the goods stored, and on the 1st the minister of war asks the minister of justice to find another place for the pound. It would have been quite as easy to have quartered the soldiers elsewhere.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* on the 5th publishes the municipal regulations as to servants. The principal features appear to be: no servant without the proper book of registry can be received under the penalty of a fine of 10\$, increased to 30\$ upon recurrence; 30\$ fine for refusing to certify the servant's conduct, and 8 days warning to be given to each party. Perhaps it will simplify matters not to employ servants at all!

—The minister of war has resigned his professorship in the superior military school.

—A special agent at 400\$ per month has been appointed to fiscalize the street sweeping contract.

—That imposing list of dictators appointed to various sanitary duties should scare yellow fever, small pox, beri-beri, etc. quite out of their lives.

—A decree dated on the 6th inst. turns over to the municipality the rights of the government as to tram lines and the telephonic system of the city.

—The director of the National Lunatic Asylum has been authorized to contract with the Sisters of Charity for their retaining charge of the service as heretofore.

—A portrait of Marshal Deodoro was inaugurated at the police station on Saturday last, at which several ministers and other invited guests were present.

—The minister of marine has informed the governor of Ceara that recruits for the navy are entitled to 10\$ per head for recruits, but that this will be deducted from the latter's bounty.

—Ten Portuguese subjects about to leave the republic recently declared their intention of becoming Brazilian citizens. These ten do not mean to volunteer to give England a beating.

—Sr. Joaquim Manoel Lisboa wants 29,999 more Portuguese to join him to form a corps to at once go home and defend the fatherland. He lives at Colonel Drago Square, N. 8 A.

—On the 6th *O Correo do Povo* published what appeared to be an advance proof of the electoral law, one of the first articles of which declares the children of foreigners born in Brazil to be Brazilian citizens.

—Among the recommendations of physicians to patients with influenza in Europe is that of keeping the bed-room at a temperature of 65° Fahrenheit. Here in Rio we get our skates ready when the thermometer reaches 65°.

—The learned Dr. Alvaro Alvim, fiscal in charge of the reception and cremation of garbage at Ilha de Sapucaia, has been to assist at this service, in his charge. — *Diario de Noticias*. What else was the man appointed for?

—The receipts of the postoffice in this city in 1888 were 518,148\$534, and of the province of Rio de Janeiro 275,816\$460. Last year the receipts were increased to 633,799\$320 in the city, and increased to 272,346\$389 in the province.

—Lt. Gen. Visconde de Pelotas has resigned the governorship of Rio Grande do Sul, and a telegram from Porto Alegre on the 8th inst. says that "it is reported" that he will continue to support the provisional government. He is succeeded by Dr. Julio de Castilho.

—The resignations have been accepted of Dr. Adolpho Gonzo, governor of Rio Grande do Norte, and Rear-Admiral José Marques Gumarães, governor of Paraná. Their successors are Drs. Joaquim Xavier da Silveira Junior and Americo Lobo Leite Pereira.

—A half dozen members of our ruling family, all of whom have recently obtained promotions, had a dinner at a popular hotel yesterday. As the *Buenos Aires Standard* would say, "they were enveloped in friends," and were toasted to almost the limits of emporance.

—On the 18th the Council of Public Health was reorganized and regulations relating to the same decreed. The simplest way would be to forbid, by decree, any epidemic of whatsoever description entering Brazil, until the Constituent Assembly decides the matter.

—A man complains to the police that on the night of the 4th he was snugged by a cavalry patrol and by the soldiers was robbed of a watch and chain, besides getting a beating. What are the police good for in Rio? They cannot catch thieves any way and never will in all probability unless they arrest themselves.

—On the 4th inst. the municipal authorities authorized the establishment of an inspection of the *mungues* around the harbor and confirmed Sr. Pedro Soares Caldeira's appointment to take charge of the matter. As Sr. Caldeira's fitness for the duty is unquestionable, the new service will probably be of great sanitary advantage to the city.

—The daily press is making a great fuss because the workmen on the ex-cathedral are six weeks asking for their pay, but apparently take no notice of the fact that if church and state are really separated the government should have stopped the works at once. If the good Catholics of Rio would save up what they waste on rockets per annum, they could easily build several cathedrals.

—We are glad to note that the minister of war, Benjamin Constant, recognizes the fact that repeated promotions of themselves is hardly creditable to the members of the government, and has accordingly prevailed upon his superior to defer his promotion to a "brigadier" for the present. Something might be urged also against the extraordinary run of promotions lately going on in a certain influential family.

—As we go to press it is rumored that there is trouble in Rio Grande.

—Thank goodness! An Austrian has discovered a better antidote for hydrophobia than Pasteur's. We are tired of hearing of Pasteur.

—On the 5th inst. the new regulations for local primary schools were published and will go at once into effect. Religious instruction is strictly forbidden.

—The new commercial editor of the *Diario do Commercio* commenced well. The first article on exchange—that on the 6th—began like a romance, "*Ligios abatemento*," etc."

—What is the matter with the Santos custom house? The minister of finance is going there to personally inspect matters—or perhaps Santos wants its own little bank.

—The two policemen charged with robbing and beating a man on the night of the 4th inst. were expelled from the corps and sent to the chief of police. But what punishment is to be inflicted?

—We are glad to state that the refusal of Portuguese buyers to supply Brazilian consumers with British goods, or of selling Brazilian produce to British exporters, has not entirely stopped business.

—The *Diario de Noticias* appears to have declared war against the new chief of locomotion of the Central railway; the chief was fiscal engineer of the gas company when the *Diario* made that awful row over its gas-bills.

—Why can it be that the party who does the talking at a manifestation is always the most humble and least deserving member of the mob? We should have thought the best man would be chosen on such an occasion.

—On the 3rd inst. the minister of justice authorized the chief of police to arm with revolvers the men on duty at night, but under strict attention to the necessity of only using the weapons in cases of defense, or for intimidation.

—It's an evil influenza, or as the *Jornal* calls it *influenza*, that does no good. The *Chemist and Druggist* on the 11th ult. says quinine advanced 1/2d on the spot and 1/4d for arrival, and 115,000 ounces were reported sold in a week.

—Now that wagons have commenced killing, or seriously wounding, policemen, perhaps a stop will be put to the villainous manner in which public vehicles are policed in the streets of Rio. An accident insurance company would be ruined here in six months.

—The *Diario do Commercio* tells the story of a good republican going to the priest of the Sant' Anna parish and ordering him to remove all the crosses from the images in the church. The next thing will be to make all the *pades* let their crowns be covered with hair.

—A conflict of authority between the judges of the 2nd district of the absentees' court and of the 1st district over the management of the estate of Ferreria *balcanis*, a very good business for either, was recently decided in favor of the latter judge by the Court of Appeals.

—We regret to say our esteemed colleagues of the *Gazeta de Noticias* are becoming demoralized. On the 4th the journal in question absolutely advised a man to smother another's face, because the latter had struck him, in preference to carrying his complaint to the police!

—It is reported by a colleague that the Baiao do Ladarão has quite recovered from the wounds received on November 15th, although he still walks lame. The news will be received with deep satisfaction by the thousands who know how to appreciate an act of genuine loyalty and bravery.

—*Abstention!* A portrait in oils of the minister of finance was the first article voted by the shareholders of the Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. It is painful to recall the bronze statue voted by some of the parties on a former occasion; let us hope the painting will be more fortunate than the statue.

—The biggest thing yet brought out in the way of commissions, is the one appointed to burn incense and rockets when the minister of finance comes back from examining the Santos custom-house. Capitalists, bankers and merchants, the army and navy, the press and the stage, every branch of life is represented on this commission, from which, however, the *Gazeta de Noticias* and our humble selves have been left out. If our colleague in affliction will come over on that day we'll set up the ice-water ourselves.

—A large silken flag was displayed at the headquarters of the International American Conference at Washington on December 9th, which attracted considerable attention. At first glance it resembled the United States flag, but a closer inspection showed that while it included the same colors, it had a different significance. It was the first flag of the three Americas, and was designed by Professor J. W. Shipley, of Saratoga, N. Y. Instead of the arrangement of stars used in the United States national standard, the blue field was decorated with an eagle guarding the western hemisphere, surrounded by a symbolic wreath of grain, while the back ground was formed by golden stars arranged in the form of a Southern Cross.

—An influenza patient of a doctor here had an empty head (*calva dea*). A good many people suffer from this, but it is not caused by influenza.

—It is really too bad, that after all the perspiration and printer's ink wasted by the local press over the Portuguese row, that the Lisbon *Reporter* should have published such an article as is transcribed by the *Diario do Commercio* on the 6th. The Brazilians ought to declare war on Portugal; fancy calling it "*a republica dos primos Rufinos!*"

—There is little difference between killing one, and scaring him to death! The *Jornal do Commercio* on the 4th commences an item "the disease known as *influenza* or *influenza* has spread with extraordinary rapidity all over the capital," and only afterwards proceeds to explain that Lisbon and not Rio de Janeiro is meant. The man with the scissors at the *Jornal* office wants his ears pulled.

—The meeting of the proletarian classes on the 9th broke up in perfect confusion. One group then left to cheer for Sr. Belheuer da Silva, and another to cheer for Lieut. Vinhas, the respective candidates for the place of chief of the party. Another meeting was held at which a president of the directory was chosen, so now the proletarian has three leaders, certainly quite enough for any one party.

—The new commercial editor of *O Correo do Povo* no sooner took charge than he proposed to solve the sliding scale tariffification by adding 10 per cent. to all import duties included in the table, whatever the rate of exchange is. It is simple enough, this solution, and import duties are so very moderate, whereas the protection for home industry is so very urgent that we are surprised the *Correo's* new broom did not propose at least 50 per cent. "first price."

—In the *Diario Official* of the 7th it is officially declared that under the civil marriage decree under any marry mares and first cousins intimately as heretofore. The government in Art. 58 merely supposes that "consumption of goods" must not result from such marriages, which is "merely a matter of mutual goodwill" the object of these matrimonial marriages. First cousins by one side only, however, may hold goods in common. This decision destroys one of the best features of the decree, viz: the prohibition of the marriage of aunts and nieces, which has been so common in Brazil.

—The ex-Emperor of Brazil has always been noted as a keen sportsman. He was an ardent fox-hunter in his younger days, and is devoted to racing. He introduced and fostered in Brazil the extraordinary mania for the turf which the population has lately developed. It is a dead sport, and when he was in the humor to exhibit during his last stay on the Riviera, he showed the clarks at Monte Carlo how to bring down the pigeons in great style. He also used to get up for gold and lawn tennis, and obtained a respectable notoriety at both. — *Exchange*. And we here in Rio through His Majesty's only relaxation from study was in making verses!

—The "ha-ha-ha!" has taken a hold in the navy that requires the most serious attention. On the 1st inst. the minister of marine ordered the naval apprentices to move from the present building at Rio Grande do Sul, where "ha-ha-ha!" has appeared, and the removal of the patients to Santa Catharina. The deaths in Rio from this disease seem increasing, but are almost entirely confined to sailors, and it appears certain that either the ships or hospitals have become impregnated with the disease. It is quite possible that the railways have something to do with the matter, but if the disease is abroad ship, the sooner the whole squadron is sent to sea for a thorough purification the better.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The governor of Minas Geraes has authorized the municipal council of S. João d'El-Rei to honor 50,000\$.

—On the 3rd a weaving mill to be known as the "Anhaet Fabril", with a capital of 1,050,000\$, was organized at S. Paulo.

—The exchanges last week at the clearing house amounted to 5,773,723\$170. In January the exchanges reached 30,666,933\$345.

—The Bahia government has guaranteed 6 per cent. per annum on a capital of 2,000,000\$ to be employed in building school-houses.

—On November 14th the limited field of the state of Pernambuco was 8,517,400\$ and the floating debt 696,000\$; total 9,213,400\$.

—A curious coincidence is that every published balance sheet of the Banco Lavoura e Commercio has an error on the side of assets somewhere.

—The Tabaté, S. Paulo, mineral oil, etc. factory which was organized with a capital of 750,000\$, sold at auction on the 3rd ult. for 130,000\$.

—On the 31st ult. the Banco do Brazil had advanced 13,896,857\$801, aid to agriculture, showing an increase of 875,627\$192 for the month.

—On the 1st inst. the Banco Commercial de São Paulo was taken over by the Banco de Crédito Real de S. Paulo, the latter assuming all liabilities.

—According to the *Diario de Noticias* the Rio Grande do Sul bar improvements works have been contracted with a Dutch enterprise of which Mr. Calan will be the head. The amount to be expended is said to be 18,000,000\$.

Steamer shipments for United States (1)	2,000	"
Shipments for Europe	38,000	"
Market quiet, but firm: Good Average.....	6\$200	
Steamers loading for United States	1	

February 8th, 1890.

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Annual income	Last year	Outstanding quantities
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Agte. Colônia de Vasconcelos	...	200\$	100,000	---
1,000,000	800,000	...	Agte. N. Sclauder	...	200	50,000	---
7,000,000	7,000,000	...	Agte. e Vigão Plumbum	...	200	50,000	---
25,000,000	25,000,000	4,750,000	Industrias Fluviatilis	100,000 - Jan	200	100,000	---
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Industrias e Lavaria	1,000 - Jan	200	40,000	---
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Industrias e Lavaria	...	200	40,000	---
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Ind. Alta	...	200	40,000	---
10,000,000	4,000,000	500,000	Duca II Pedro II	3,500 - Jan	200	170,000	---
...	do 2 series	...	20	...	---
...	1,200,000	...	Elevado e Faba de Chumbo	4,000 - Jan	200	...	---
...	21,000	...	do 2 series	...	20	...	---
1,000,000	2,000,000	...	Fábrica de Obras Públicas	10,000 - Jan	200	100,000	---
4,000,000	4,000,000	...	Fábrica de Biscoitos	...	150	...	---
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Ind. Lav. e Vigão de Macali	...	100	100,000	---
200,000	200,000	220,000	Industrial Plant (Kiosques)	8,000 - Jan	200	40,000	---
2,000,000	2,000,000	...	Lavaria, Ind. e Colon	...	200	...	---
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Nacional de Oleos	...	200	...	---
1,000,000	200,000	...	Nova Industria	...	200	...	---
400,000	400,000	...	do 2 series	...	40	...	---
1,000,000	1,500,000	...	Parahyba e Segure (C. F.)	...	100	...	---
7,000,000	7,000,000	235,000	Pasanti, Agte. e Industrial	6,000 - Aug	200	80,000	---
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Petrobrás Minera	6,000 - Jan	120	95,000	---
1,000,000	470,000	...	Phosphato de Cal.	...	170	60,000	---
3,000,000	1,000,000	...	Progresso Maritimo	12,000 - Jan	200	350,000	---
500,000	500,000	...	do 2 series	6,000 - Jan	200	...	---
2,000,000	400,000	...	Sacramento do Rio	...	40	...	---
1,000,000	1,000,000	40,000	Servicos Maritimos	7,000 - Jan	200	100,000	---
4,800,000	1,000,000	40,000	S. Jeronymo mines	...	100	100,000	---
...	180,000	...	do 2 series	...	5	10,000	---
300,000	300,000	...	União	60,000	---

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" 17	Dan	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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On return from Santos, will sail 10th February at 10 a.m. for

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---------------	-----------

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Nasmyth.....	New Orleans..... " 15th

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Chatham.....	"
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